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## THE AMERICAN

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### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	387
FINANCIAL REVIEW, . . . . .	389
EDITORIALS:	
The Situation of Civil Service Reform, . . . . .	390
English Capital in American Industries, . . . . .	390
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
A Lake-Side Outing, . . . . .	391
The Clifton Springs Sanitarium, . . . . .	392
Education of Women at the University, . . . . .	392
POETRY:	
Moonrise over Salamis, . . . . .	393
REVIEWS:	
The Essays of Joseph Mazzini, . . . . .	394
"Max O'Rell's" "Jacques Bonhomme," . . . . .	394
Malden's "Jane Austen," . . . . .	395
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	395
PERIODICAL LITERATURE, . . . . .	396
SCIENCE NOTES, . . . . .	396
COMMUNICATIONS:	
The U. S. Consulate at Tangiers, . . . . .	397
CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS, . . . . .	397
THE QUESTION OF CANADIAN RELATIONS, . . . . .	398
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	398
DRIFT, . . . . .	398

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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

**T**HE Congress of delegates from the principal nations of North and South America met and organized on Wednesday, at Washington, (electing Mr. Blaine its permanent presiding officer), and then adjourned to November 18th. The intervening time is to be used in an excursion throughout the United States.

This Congress may prove to be one of the most important assemblies ever gathered on this continent. It is in the direction of realizing John Quincy Adams's dream of an organized State System for the Western world. That, in his mind, was the correlative of the Monroe Doctrine. He had no intention to pull England's nuts out of the fire, by holding the Holy Alliance at arm's length, while the British monopolized the commerce of the nations which he thus preserved from being dragged back to a colonial position. But in effect that is exactly what we have been doing since his day,—in fact for nearly seventy years. We have kept off the wolves, while England has shorn the sheep. We have kept the commerce of those countries open to mankind, instead of allowing it to become once more an appanage of Spain, and England has entered in and taken position for her own advantage.

THE first remedy for this must be found in cultivating closer and more friendly relations with these countries, which,—with the exception of Brazil,—owe everything to our protectorate. For many years past these relations hardly have been even cordial, except in the case of Venezuela. Chili especially has been much disinclined to our friendship, and has devoted herself to English interests. Ecuador has been alienated by its clerical party. Colombia and the Central American States have been fretful over our conduct of the negotiations about a possible canal to connect the two oceans. Mexico balances our service in ordering Napoleon III. out of the country against old invasion and recent squabbles. In a word, we have managed matters very badly with these sensitive neighbors, and England has not been wanting in the effort to make matters worse for us.

By close and frank conference we may get rid of our misunderstandings, and learn what sort of people our neighbors to the South really are. We shall have to study the personal manner and the business methods of Spanish and Portuguese Americans more closely. They are highly sensitive to any lack of courtesy, and "stand upon the point of honor" as Americans no longer do. And especially we shall require to show them that we ask of them nothing which will not be for the benefit of both sides to the bargain, and that we have no arrangement to make which will stand in the way of their industrial growth and prosperity.

EUROPEAN journals show a decided uneasiness over the holding of the Congress, though they accompany it, in many instances, by expressions of confidence that nothing practical can result. Their fear is that we will secure measures that will shut them out from their present profitable South American commerce. An Italian journal revives the talk about "the solidarity of the Latin race in both hemispheres," of which we heard a good deal when Napoleon was planning his Mexican expedition. It invokes the sympathies of race against "the hegemony of the Anglo-Saxon people of North America." Such an appeal falls wide of the facts. The American nation are not an "Anglo-Saxon" people, and the people of Central and South America are as composite as we are. Nor have we any designs on their industrial or their political independence which need alarm either them or their Latin friends in Europe. Their general and prompt response to our invitation indicates their freedom from such apprehensions. Every independent State of America, except the collapsed Republic of

Paraguay, and the two republics of Hayti and San Domingo, is represented in the Conference, in which each country has an equal vote. There are thirty-eight delegates in all.

THE elections in the four new States took place on Tuesday, and in all of them, as was generally foreseen, the constitutions which had been submitted were adopted by great majorities. In South Dakota it is believed Prohibition has been adopted, but not in the other States; and in Washington, where woman suffrage was submitted separately, it has been voted down very decisively. Politically, the advantage is largely with the Republicans in the general result. They get the Senators (6) and the Representatives (4) in the two Dakotas and Washington, while they have probably secured those of Montana also, making eight Senators and five Representatives. This will materially help the slender Republican majority in the House, and in the Senate it will make a most important change in the relative strength of the two parties, putting the Democrats in a decided minority. In that body, indeed, if Montana has voted with the others, there will be almost a revolutionary change.

THE meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, in this city, Wednesday, was preceded by an address, on the previous evening, from Mr. George William Curtis, President of the League, to which we have elsewhere made some allusion. The attendance at the meeting was not large, and there were absent several of the more prominent of the younger men,—including Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Foulke, and Mr. R. H. Dana. Two excellent papers were read,—one by Mr. Bonaparte, on the moral aspects of an honest reform of the public service, and the other by Mr. Dana, outlining a feasible plan of removing the minor post-offices from the Spoils lists. Both these are practical and important subjects, entitled to public attention. We print elsewhere substantially the whole of Mr. Bonaparte's paper.

THE Treasury Department having called upon the appraisers for light on the probable practical working of the two Tariff bills which were before last Congress, Mr. Sharretts of Baltimore has transmitted a report which contains some valuable suggestions on matters of detail. But while the appraiser professes to be a believer in the principles of Protection to Home Industry, we find that he has got no farther than to believe in Protection to manufactures already existing. He opposes a protective duty on tin plate, on the ground that industries in several of our States would be obliged to pay a little more for that article if it were protected. And he argues for the free admission of raw materials generally, especially of wool, without any discrimination as to the grades of that article. This is not "Protection to Home Industry," but to a selected class of Home Industries; and no consistent Protectionist could accept such a proposal. And we regret to see intrusted with the interpretation of our Tariff laws any man who does not believe in the principle on which they are based. The Protective policy has been suffering for a quarter of a century from that abuse, which by no means began with the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency. As well admit to the jury-box in a capital case a man who has scruples about capital punishment. His prejudices are sure to deflect his judgment, in spite of himself.

THE lines of political battle have been drawn in New York State in such a fashion that the strength of each party is to be sought in the weakness of the other. The Democratic ticket is objectionable both as dictated by the present Governor of the State, and as presenting three men for the suffrage of the people, who are not worthy of election. Two of them are involved in

the jobbery over the new ceiling in the House of Representatives at Albany. The third is a political lawyer of no large experience or bearing who is named for an important judgeship. Such a ticket ought to be defeated, but will it be so? The Republican Convention was as distinctly in the hands of Mr. Platt as the Democratic was in those of Mr. Hill. Between the two men and their personal following there is very little choice. The one has on his side the patronage and influence of the State government. The other is equally well supported by federal patronage. The chief difference is in the character of the constituencies to which they appeal. The average Democrat is much less qualmish about scandals than is the average Republican. And New York must have a good many Republicans who do not care to cooperate with this Administration in confirming Mr. "Tom" Platt as a dictator. The legislature may remain Republican in both branches; but this is not the time and these are not the auspices under which the State offices will be wrested from the Democrats.

Mr. Cleveland's especial friends are angry enough just now to abstain from supporting the Democratic ticket; but there is no assurance that they will stay so. They had a clear majority in the former State Committee; but Mr. Hill has managed to oust them from that chosen at the recent Convention, and so to send them to the rear.

THE plans for the World's Fair at New York make no appreciable progress, and public interest in the matter has been dampened rather than promoted by the lapse of time, the belated and much criticised report on a site, and the failure of the Finance Committee to take steps for raising money. Mr. Pulitzer of the *World* stands forward with an offer of a subscription of \$100,000; but that is coupled with the condition that twenty-four others shall unite with him in making up \$2,500,000 by equal subscriptions. On the other hand, Chicago actually is said to be moving in the matter of raising money, a number of large subscriptions having been obtained already. At this rate the Western city will make a much better appearance before Congress, as it will have no difficulty in finding an ample site for the buildings, and it will have the almost solid support of the Interior and the Pacific Coast among the congressional delegations, while Washington will divide with New York the votes of the Atlantic Coast. In fact New York has but one great advantage over its Western rival, and that is its greater wealth. But unless it rouses quickly, the longer purse will not be thrown into the scale in time.

The site selected by the sub-committee in New York is vehemently criticised. Not only, it is said, would it involve the destruction of many fine trees in Central Park, and the loss of much that is picturesque in its scenery, but Mr. F. Law Olmstead insists that it would furnish a costly and unsuitable location for the buildings. Great outlays would be required in filling up and leveling, and the result would be unsatisfactory when all had been done. It is suggested that a location a little farther north can be found, which will not be open to these objections, while it will be more costly as being almost entirely private property. This is one of the great advantages Philadelphia possessed in 1876, in that it had abundant room for the Exhibition buildings within its own park.

THE annual report of the Utah Commission to the Secretary of the Interior indicates that substantial progress has been made in suppressing the practice of polygamy in that Territory. The enforcement of the Edmunds Law has been so effectual that the abuse is no longer openly practiced, except, perhaps, in out-of-the-way places. Yet the Gentiles of Utah declare that polygamous marriages are still solemnized by the Church authorities, and that polygamous relations are maintained secretly, in spite of the law. It is admitted that the Church of the Latter-Day Saints has made no change in its official and doctrinal attitude toward the question. It has not received any revelation to prohibit polygamy, and thus to supersede that of July 12, 1843, to Joseph Smith,

commanding it. It still teaches its members that plural marriage is a means to the salvation of souls, and that those who practice it will be given higher rank in heaven than monogamists and celibates will attain.

A new revelation is the hope of those who believe that the sect has some good points, and deserves to survive because of its thrift, its orderliness, and its achievements in reclaiming and cultivating the Utah valleys. But those who regard it as an ecclesiastical tyranny organized to keep the great body of the Saints in subjection to a handful of ambitious hierarchs look to see it broken up by the pressure of the law and the diffusion of intelligence among its membership. In this view there is especial importance in the work of the Commission as controlling the elections of the Territory, and securing—as far as possible—a majority of Gentile judges of election at every polling-place. To this the report ascribes the notable increase of the Gentile vote, especially in Salt Lake City.

The Commission make some suggestions which look to sharpening the enforcement of the laws. They ask that the penalty of imprisonment be extended and hard labor added; and that women be made liable to punishment for entering polygamous relations, unless they give evidence against their husbands. But their suggestion that immigrants who believe in polygamy be excluded, is open to grave objections, as setting a precedent for the exclusion of people who hold objectionable or unpopular tenets. Their exclusion from naturalization as citizens would be a milder and not less effectual remedy.

THE serious accident on the New York Central railroad, by which one person was killed and another seriously injured, sharply calls attention to the want of a block-system of signals on this great road. The officers lay the blame exclusively on the engineer of the first section of the train, who should have stopped the section as soon as the locomotive was partially disabled, and then the last brakeman would have been sent back to signal the engineer of the second section. As it was, the second section saw the rear lights of the crippled train too late to avoid a collision. But if the second section had been prevented from entering in that section of the track until the first had left it, as is secured by the block-system, the accident could not have occurred. It is late in the century for a first-class railroad to put its dependence solely on the brakeman and his lantern. That dependence bore even worse fruits in the lamentable collision on the Hudson River branch of the same road some years ago, when the first section of a train was stopped by some drunken passengers tampering with the signal-rope.

It is announced that St. Clement's church in New York city has decided to seek another location, because its neighborhood in West Third street has become such a haunt of vice that the congregation cannot attend the evening services without running risk of insult. Surely this is the worst of reasons for removing. If a church be merely a social club-house, erected and maintained for the benefit of its members, then it should seek the pleasantest location it can afford. But if it be a centre of Christian force for the regeneration of society, then St. Clement's church has its work cut out to its hand on West Third street. The founder of the Christian church did not run away from the harlots and the whoremongers; nor did he find himself unable to reach them by the words of his message to mankind. A genuine Christian church must be such because it represents and perpetuates his influence and his methods. If it has lost sympathy with his attitude toward these classes, it is altogether devoid of his spirit and should dissolve. If it has still the sympathy, but has lost the power to reach them, then it is time for it to reconsider its position and its methods, that it may get back to the "way," as the early Christians called their religion.

A man like Charles Lowder would have coveted such a site as this for his work. Perhaps St. Clement's had better be given over to the Ritualists.

It looks as though the Prohibitionists might have to organize a new sect as well as a new party. In a public prayer-meeting at Syracuse, before the meeting of the New York State Convention, the doctrine was enunciated and defended that "no Republican can be a Christian," as "the Lord has forsaken the Republican party." This no doubt was far from being the opinion of the majority of those who were present. But it was maintained by several of the delegates to the Convention with a vehemence more significant than courteous. The past history of the party shows that extreme positions, taken first by a few determined and consistent men, have come to be recognized, one after another, as its position. Why should not this be true of the position that to be a Christian one must be a Prohibitionist?

A sect which should exalt Prohibition to a shibboleth and exclude the members of all but the Third Party, would have some very marked advantages. Its members would not be under the necessity of living in communion with those whom they publicly and privately describe as co-workers with Satan. It could make a new revision of the Bible, and eliminate those unfortunate expressions which describe Christ as making and drinking wine and Paul as recommending its use. It could celebrate the sacrament in any decoction of raisins, grape-syrup, vinegar, or other substitute for the fermented wine used at the Last Supper. And it would stand consistently on the ground that Prohibition by law of the liquor traffic is identical with the cause of God, and that those who take a different view are "fighting against Him."

EQUADOR is the last American Republic to throw off the clerical control of its politics, and we rejoice to see that its new president has taken steps which signify that the subordination of the State to the Church is to cease in the country he governs. He evidently is not disposed to terminate the present close connection of the two in any method which would bring needless irritation to the Church authorities. But he regards it as only a question of time when complete religious equality will be established, and the taxes now levied for the support of one communion will cease to be collected. The most ardent champion of clerical rule hardly will claim that in this case it has justified itself by its fruits. Ecuador is one of the most backward countries on the continent. Its people are among the most ignorant. Of the population of over a million, only 75,000 can read and write. Two-thirds of the million are Indians, who are living in virtual slavery to the hundred thousand whites. Literature and science have no existence. Commercial and industrial enterprise are at a stand-still. Even social order has not been secured, for the recent history of the country has been one of constant revolutions and insurrections. The only roads are those which lead to the churches. The revenue is largely below the expenses, and the government is in debt to the full amount of its credit.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has managed to stir up Mr. Gladstone to express his dissent from certain socialistic and otherwise radical fads, which have been making some headway even among the leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Chamberlain, forgetful of "three acres and a cow," described the party as going rapidly to the dogs since it has been deprived of his conservative and unifying influence. His close association with Tories and Whigs has obliterated from his memory the time when he was the terror of the British land-owners, and was contemplated by Conservative old ladies as the Robespierre of the impending revolution. The very cut of his jaunty coat and the expensive flowers in his button-hole were thought to fortoken terrible things to vested interests; and the *Saturday Review* fairly shrieked when he was named. He now is the watchful guardian of the faith and morals of the Liberal party in the conservative interest.

Yet it is well that Mr. Gladstone reminds the Liberals that genuine Liberalism can take no stock in Land nationalization, State Socialism, and the other popular theories and methods for bringing in the millennium by express. A party out of power is

apt to lose its sense of responsibility in such matter, and to experience a decay of discipline. In America we escape this danger through the fact that no party is ever completely out of power. But suppose that a congressional election were to carry with it the transfer of the presidency and all the State governments to the party which had obtained a majority in the House of Representatives, and you have a picture of the unqualified defeat which falls on a British party which sits on the wrong side of the House of Commons.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

THE quarterly settlements which come with the 1st of October were attended this time with an unsettlement of the money market to a degree which Wall street had not seen in a long time before, and which naturally gave a good shaking to the stock market. It is an obvious fact, demonstrable by the quotations, that stocks and bonds which pay 4 and 5 per cent. sell as high to-day as stocks and bonds paying 5 and 7 per cent. used to sell in this market a few years ago. This means that the rate of interest on money has been permanently lowered. It was only a few years ago, also, that in the fall of the year, when money went West to "move the crops," call loans would rule quite steadily for weeks at 6 per cent. plus anywhere from 1-32d to 1/4 per day "commission." An alarming price was 1/2 per cent per day, but money has been higher than that in Wall street within eight or nine years past.

The "commission" was a technical evasion of the State law, which forbade any one to offer more than 6 per cent. for the use of money, or the lender of it to take more. When more than 6 per cent. was paid, the extra was considered a "commission" to the broker for procuring the loan. The law has since been repealed, and money is quoted at 6 or 50 per cent., or whatever other figure lender and borrower may agree upon, without the fictitious commission. It requires very little figuring to show what per centage the commissions make. An eighth per cent. per day is 45 1/2 per cent. per annum. An eighth commission used to be paid right along for days and no one seemed to be frightened at it. On Monday, just at the close of business, in the scramble to make up balances, some one bid money up to 30 per cent., and a shudder seemed to go through Wall street.

It shows the change in the times and the methods. It was noticed when first money was quoted in Wall street at straight figures, that a quotation of 10 or 15 per cent. seemed more disquieting than the old 1/2 and 1/4 quotations, so much does sentiment affect speculation; but it has so happened that the change in the law came just about the time when our securities were moving up to a 4 1/2 per cent. basis, principally owing to the extensive investments of London firms, which were glad enough to get sound investments paying 4 1/2 per cent.; and it has come that in the past few years money has not been so scarce at this centre in the fall as to make very high rates or hurt speculation much. It may be understood, therefore, how alarming the situation began to look when it was seen that all the banks were down to the very limit of their legal reserve, while the contraction of loans in preparation for the October disbursements was still to come, and it did not appear that the Government would get many bonds, the floating supply being seemingly exhausted.

The severe break in the price of Sugar Trust stock, which carried it from above par down to 87 1/2, is understood to have been started by the predicament in which one of the trustees of the concern found himself, having loaded up too heavily with the stock. When the price began to decline in the market, owing to the increasing demand for money, he was requested to "margin up," and being unable to respond his stock was thrown on the market. This was known to one or two large operators, who proceeded to make things interesting by selling as much short stock as there was long coming out, with the result of bringing the whole thing down with a run. To make matters worse, a firm in Wall street which is understood to have the lending of the moneys of the Sugar Trust, called in all its loans on sugar stock, which necessarily had the effect of forcing a lot on the market. It is still an open question whether this extraordinary action was the result of the people in the office referred to getting so badly frightened as to lose their heads, or whether they were acting on orders from the "insiders," who wanted to shake out cheap stock. The effect was the same in either case. The whole market was shaken by the way the trust stocks acted, and when Atchison suddenly broke also, it made the rank and file of small holders feel nervous indeed.

The wonder is the market has stood as well as it has. It is true it sold off all round, but the bad breaks were few, and there

were exceptional advances in other stocks at the same time. Manhattan and Jersey Central rose rapidly, while Sugar Trust and Atchison fell rapidly; but the fact was that the trading in the former stocks was small, because they are so closely held; while the trading in the latter was large, because they are widely scattered. By Wednesday afternoon there had been a general recovery, while money had got down to 8 and 10 per cent. again. Something of a fright has been given by a shipment of \$1,000,000 gold by Belmont & Co. It looked alarming, for the banks were in no condition to spare the money; it was extremely puzzling also, for exchange rates were down to a figure which showed that the gold could only be shipped at a loss. A broker in the business of foreign exchange figured it at 5-16ths of one per cent. The idea immediately started that the shipment was an operation of the bears for effect on the stock market. It came to be understood, however, that the gold was shipped to the London house of Rothschild on special order, to be used in connection with their operations in refunding the Brazilian loan. Whether this was so or not (in accordance with their custom Belmont & Co. refused all information about the business). The encouraging effect of the reports that the first shipment filled all demands was lost the next day, when Belmont & Co. ordered another million. It was said that the whole order of the Rothschilds was for \$5,000,000.

This is the time of year when we should be importing gold, but the supplies available to draw on in London are small, as the 5 per cent. discount rate of the Bank of England makes disagreeably apparent. Gold cannot be drawn from Germany, France will not let it go except at a high rate, and ours was the cheapest market the Rothschilds could draw upon, if the Bank of England was unavailable for any reason. In the ordinary way of things, the flow of money currents must soon get back into a more normal state than they are for the moment, and our large exports will start money this way, particularly as London has begun to buy securities again. Besides this, there should be some return of currency from the West, as the main rush of the crop movement is over. Nevertheless, it is considered unlikely that money will rule below 6 per cent. between now and January.

It is apt to pinch operators who have loaded up too heavily, and to check over speculation; but no one ever saw a bear market made by an active demand for money. It shows that general business is equally active.

#### THE SITUATION OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

TWO estimates of the present situation of Civil Service Reform have been offered us, this week, in Philadelphia. The address of Mr. Curtis, on Tuesday evening, was followed on Wednesday by the series of resolutions passed by the National Civil Service Reform League, and both were occupied very largely with views as to the manner in which the present Administration has fulfilled its pledges concerning the public service.

Mr. Curtis's address will be criticised. It is open to criticism. Mr. Curtis is, or was, a large personality, and will always be an interesting and picturesque one. But he does not have, now, a practical or contemporary relation to the work of reforming the civil service. He is concerned, and it seems natural that he should be, with his own mental and political attitude as to matters that are mostly in the past. It is a question with him, for example, whether the gibe in the Chicago platform of last year, leveled at those like himself who had left the Republican party and adhered to Mr. Cleveland, was a just indictment. Not unnaturally, therefore, his address is not so much a succinct, forcible, and particular review of the present situation of the reform, as it is a deliverance representing the individual mind of the orator, and conveying to the public his sense of circumstances affecting himself. The address is therefore deficient in many essential respects of those features which would have been most valuable to the cause of reform. It makes the impression of an unbroken sneer at the whole work of the Administration, and of a wholesale condemnation of the Republican party,—as if the speaker thereby said, "You see I was right in leaving that party in 1884, and in pinning my faith to Mr. Cleveland."

As against this attitude the resolutions of the League may well be placed in comparison. While they are not so definite and pointed as they should be,—failing to distinctly point out, as a vital and characteristic infraction of the reform, the wholesale removal of the minor post-masters at the dictation of Congressmen,

—they present in proper order and contrast the strong and the weak acts of the Administration. Thus, Mr. Curtis alluded almost casually and very briefly to the admirable work of Mr. Harrison in appointing Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Thompson as members of the Civil Service Commission. But the resolutions very properly accord to it its place in the forefront of a review of the subject. This has been the one positive and vigorous act of support which the President has given to the reform, and its importance is not to be minimized. With such a Commission there must be throughout those departments which are under Civil Service rules a fair enforcement of the law, and this stands out in strong contrast with the condition of things which existed for many months under Mr. Cleveland, when by the retirement of Mr. Oberly and the unfaithfulness of Mr. Edgerton, the Commission was almost powerless for good.

It is the scandals in the Post-Office Department, on the other hand, which have compromised the honor of the Administration. They engaged the attention of the League almost exclusively, the moment it turned away from fulfillments to failures. The wholesale removal of clerks in the railway mail service,—there have been in Mr. Harrison's seven months over 2,400, as against less than 2,000 in Mr. Cleveland's four years; the tergiversations and evasions of the officials, including Mr. Bell and his chief the Postmaster-General, to prevent the facts from being known to the public; with the partisan slaughter of Mr. Clarkson, and his surrender of the executive functions to the Members of Congress; these were the features which exposed the Administration to a just censure, and which therefore furnished the substance for the resolutions which follow and offset that in which the choice of the Commissions was commended.

The presentation of the case thus made shows what the present status of the attempted reform of the civil service is. They exhibit the fact that the new Administration has maintained the work at those points where the law as it stands explicitly demands maintenance. Mr. Harrison has met the legal demands upon him. He has not failed to appoint Commissioners who are in accord with the purposes of their office. Where he has failed is in respect to "the further extension of the reform system," demanded by the national platforms of 1884 and 1888, and that "friendly interpretation" and advancement of the reform which his letter of acceptance promised. It cannot be in the spirit of advancing reform that the Post-Office Department has been made the theatre of a Spoils saturnalia, and it is not a friendly interpretation of existing law when political "workers" like Gilkeson, the agents of such leaders as Mr. Quay, are placed in charge of important bureaux in which the classified service is established. These are acts which discredit and weaken the reform. They put it into the handling and control of those who hate it. They develop the insolent threats of officers like Collector Martin that the whole system shall be swept away, and the interests of the nation shall be exposed to the unchecked rapacity of political corruptionists. They are, in fine, the facts for which Mr. Harrison's friends cannot effectively apologize, and which his enemies will use for his undoing. They are the price he pays for the relations which his Administration has established with the Platts, the Quays, and the Mahones of the country.

#### ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

THE last presidential election seems to have strongly impressed our British brethren with an opinion that our industrial system is not to be sacrificed just yet to Free Trade theories, and like the shrewd people they are, they are "buying into" it with great vigor. One British syndicate, which the newspapers say is headed by that august personage the Lord Mayor of London, has just invested £10,000,000 in buying a group of American establishments of various kinds, in the expectation of earning a higher per centage on their capital than they would get at home. And if we are to believe a quarter of what is reported, this is but a sample

of a long series of transactions in which American mills, factories, and breweries, have passed into English hands.

This process of putting our industries in foreign hands has been especially facilitated by the conditions of international exchange. Although our exports have increased in volume and in value this summer, they have not yet caught up with our imports. For the eight months of the present calendar year we are 54½ millions behind in the merchandise account. Though this is not quite as bad as in 1888, when for the corresponding eight months the imports exceeded the exports by 87½ millions, it yet carries our gold away from us at a serious rate. The same loss of that metal which we noted as existing up to July 1, has continued since. Last year, from January 1 to September 1, we suffered a nett loss in gold of 15 millions, and in silver of 8½ millions, while this year, in the corresponding period, our nett loss is 42 millions gold, and 14 millions silver.

These figures show how we have been falling behind. We are buying too much abroad for the volume of our sales. We have not the money to pay foreigners for the use of their ships, and foreign investors their interest on railway and other securities. The London Times estimates the former payment alone at between \$200,000,000, and \$300,000,000 a year. Were it not for these English investments, therefore, our export of gold would be very much heavier. Practically the present operations amount to England's taking her pay in our mills and factories for the goods she sends us and the services her ships render us. In other words we are transferring our property in settlement of our debts.

The remedy for such a condition ought to be obvious. We must readjust our Tariff to secure the production at home of many articles, such as tin-plate and woollens, which we now import. But especially we must foster our shipping so as to reduce the heavy charges for carrying our own produce to market. And we must build up our direct commerce with our neighbors in Central and South America, so that they may buy of us as much as we buy of them. Our exports to those countries were \$59,448,329 last year; our imports were \$156,297,495, and were chiefly paid by the export of English manufactures under a system of commerce managed by British steamship lines for the benefit of British interests. To put an end to this would be to add nearly \$100,000,000 to the credit side of our international account, and to force the flow of gold across the Atlantic to us. That would put an end to English investments in our industrial establishments.

The drain of the precious metals we cannot stand very long. Much less than a decade of it would result in putting an end to the use of gold in America, and would bring us down to standard silver dollars and to paper-money whose value would be measured by the bullion price of those dollars.

#### A LAKE-SIDE OUTING.

HAVING been within the city's bounds for a week,—for me a novel experience that has little merit—it was with the eagerness of a child that I rode a short distance out of town, and turning my back upon the railway station, started, with a few friends, upon an old-time tramp. In the company were a geologist, an engineer, a botanist, an artist, and others who, like myself, professing nothing, were eager to extract the good from everything that came in our way. We filed along the dusty highway, some miles from Toronto, with Lake Ontario as our objective point.

There was not a feature of that ancient highway that differed essentially from the country roads at home. The same trees, way-side weeds, and butterflies met me at every turn; even the crickets creaked in the same key, and the farmers' dogs were equally inquisitive. For more than a mile I am not sure that I saw a bird of any kind. In this respect we are surely better off at home. This absence of novelty was a little disappointing, but I had no right to expect it. Canada has been longer settled than New Jersey, and doubtless many a field we passed was cleared years before the forest was felled along the Delaware.

However this may be, the outlook soon changed for the better, and reaching the upper terrace or ancient shore, the broad and beautiful expanse of Lake Ontario lay before us. From the upper to the lower terrace was but a step, and then, on the very

edge of a precipitous cliff, I looked over to see the waves dashing at its foot, and carrying the loose sand and clay steadily into the lake. Clear as crystal and brightly blue the waters as they struck the shore; roily and heavy laden with the sand as they receded. It is little wonder that the cliff is rapidly yielding; there is nothing to protect it even from the gentle ripples of a summer sea. Yet, wherever spared for a short season vegetation came to the rescue, and the yellow-white cliff was dotted with blooming clusters of tansy, golden-rod, eupatorium, and mullin, yellow and white, that were too like the background to be conspicuous; but not so the scatteredasters, which were large and very blue; more so indeed than any that I saw elsewhere.

The proportion of clay in the cliff differed exceedingly, and where it was greatly in excess of the sand, had withstood the destructive action of wind and wave, and stood out in great pillars, walls, and turrets that suggested, at once, the ruins of ancient lake-side castles.

Leaving the cliff, not because weary of it, but to crowd a week's outing into an hour, the party turned to a deep, shady, vine-entangled ravine. I was happy. Indifferent to the geology, ably explained by one; to the botany, by another; to the beauty, as extolled by the artist, I found a rustic seat and feasted upon raspberries. To eat is a legitimate pastime of the confirmed Rambler. One's eyes and ears should not monopolize all the good things in Nature; but these again, were not neglected, for I stopped eating—when the berries gave out—and toyed with the beautiful seed-pods of the *Actæa*, or bane-berry. This I never find near home and so its novelty gave it additional merit, but it needs no extraneous suggestiveness. The deep, coral-red stems and snow-white seed-pods completely captivated my fancy. Bearing this as a prize, I moved slowly over a pathless wild, hearing pine finches, to my delight, and above all other sounds the muffled roar of the lake as it beat upon the narrow beach, nearly two hundred feet below me. At last, I was in a strange country; one that bore not the remotest resemblance to any I had seen before.

There was no time to tarry, however attractive any spot might prove; and next in order, having seen the uplands, was to descend to the foot of the cliff and stroll along the beach. I was assured that fortune favored us, as near by was a well-worn path. Never was a path better described: it was well-worn. Smooth as a toboggan-slide, and with few shrubs or sturdy weeds to seize in case of accident, my steps were clogged with fear; each foot weighted with a painful doubt. I hate to run a risk, and fear so strained my nerves, that when the base was reached, every muscle ached through sympathy.

If we limit the localities to sand and water, the lake was an ocean on a small scale, and not a very small scale either. Sky and water closed in the earth's boundary upon three sides; but the water lacked life. Not a shell, not an insect, not a fish had been tossed upon the sand—nothing but sand. This was a disappointment, for the gathering of flotsam along our sea-coast, is a never-ending source of pleasure. Perhaps, had there been recently a violent storm, I might have been more successful, but probably the water is too cold. On the other hand, it was a comfort to have land and water about one free from every trace of man's interference. Thank goodness, there were no iron piers and hideous rows of booths and bath-houses. For aught one could see, the Indians might have left these shores but yesterday.

Where we now strolled the cliff had been spared for several years, and a rank vegetation covered it from base to top. Squatty willows and dwarf sumachs, golden-rod and chess, a wild grass that recalled the graceful plumes of the *panicum crusgalli* at home; these held the winds at bay, but were likely, when next it stormed to be carried out to sea, and with them tons of the cliff upon which they grew. As so many of the rank growths near-by were heavy with seed, it was and is an unsolved puzzle, why there should have been a complete absence of birds. Everything that an ornithologist would say seed-eating birds required was here in profusion; yet the birds were not. Already the summer migrants had departed—I found many warblers' and fly-catchers' nests—and the winter birds of the region had not yet appeared. From what I saw this day and afterwards in other localities, I am well convinced that taking the year through, there is no spot, east of the Alleghanies, in the United States, where birds are so abundant as in the valley of the Delaware. I have seen, since my return, more birds of many kinds in one half hour, at home, than I saw during two weeks rambles in Canada.

I was in no hurry to climb up the cliff, the descent of which was still impressed upon my memory, but the order to march came from the guide and we struggled slowly up the well-worn path. If a brief rest had not been permitted, I should have rebelled; but we were fortunate in this, and never did lake look lovelier than "in the golden lightning of the sunken sun." It was with regret that we turned our faces landward, and crossed

prosy fields, and even longed for the bright waters while threading a fragment of Canadian forest. Here, too, silence brooded over nature; not even a chickadee flitted among the branches of the sturdy oaks and maples, nor a woodpecker rattled the rough bark of towering white pines. As we reached the public road, and stopped for supper at an old-time wayside inn, three silent crows passed by, high-overhead. They were flying in a southeasterly direction and I watched them long and wondered if they were bound for the far-off meadows at home, where hundreds of their kind gather daily, as the sun goes down.

Near Trenton, N. J.

CHAS. C. ABBOTT.

#### THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

**F**OUNDED, not for profit but for the world's benefit, and held now as a trust in that behalf, the Sanitarium at Clifton Springs is an example out of the ordinary rule, and some data derived from a recent visit will perhaps interest the reader.

Those remarkable medicinal springs which abound throughout the whole Appalachian system of mountains seem to be prolonged beyond the range northward into close proximity to the great lakes of our northern frontier. Saratoga and Sharon lie just where the ranges begin to melt into the flat country; Richland and Clifton in the open territory beyond. The Sanitarium at Clifton was founded in 1850 by Dr. Henry Foster, in proximity to a medicinal spring, whose healing properties had long been recognized locally. Dr. Foster is a Methodist, and a man of very solid qualities, one of which is an unaffected modesty, while another is an unreserved devotion to the physical and spiritual welfare of his fellow-men. He began the Sanitarium on a very small capital of money, but with large faith in the idea on which he believed it ought to be based. It is that "godliness is profitable for the life that now is," and that the largest physical health cannot be enjoyed by people who are not right in their hearts. So he founded an institution in which the facilities for both kinds of treatment should exist alongside each other, and medical attendance be furnished at as low a cost as possible.

At the same time there was no intrusion of the religious element involved in his policy. The Sanitarium is just as religious a place as you choose to make it. If you do not choose, you need not cross the threshold of the chapel from the time you come until you go away, and you always will find those who will keep you in countenance in doing so. Just as you may consider yourself a guest and not a patient—as about half the visitors do—and take no kind of medical treatment whatever, so you may pass by the religious exercises, with the exception of grace before meals, and not find yourself offensively singular.

Again, while the place is primarily for the sick, it also is in effect a great summer hotel to which people in full health can and do come as guests, and find nothing unpleasant in their surroundings. Disease is not thrust into the foreground in any avoidable way. The place has no look of a hospital. Guests are discouraged from talking of their ailments. Here and there one sees a person whose face or form speaks of illness; but hardly more of these than you will meet at almost any summer resort.

The medical treatment is of the most solid kind. No Faith Cure whimsies are tolerated, although no doubt every man on the large medical staff recognizes in his treatment the power of the spirit to modify bodily conditions. Both the leading schools of medicine are represented, and besides general practitioners there are specialists for eye, throat, and other diseases. And while the Spring is the centre around which the establishment grew up, hydropathy holds no undue prominence among the forms of treatment. Electricity, Massage, Swedish Movement Cure, the Air Bath, and the resources of the pharmacopœa all play their part according to the judgment of the physician under whose care the visitor has placed himself. For ladies who prefer that there is a physician of their own sex. Law and not miracle is the prevailing idea in treatment,—the harmony of spiritual with natural law furnishing the connecting link between the two halves of the system.

The religion of the place is entirely free from sectarianism and needless technicality. The central doctrinal teaching is that of complete and joyful surrender to God's will, and daily consecration to his service. The chaplain and chief director of matters spiritual is Rev. Lewis Bodwell, one of the old Kansas Free-Soilers, who came here for the sake of an invalid wife and was found to be the right man in the right place, so he stayed. He is a New England Congregationalist. His assistants are the physicians, each of whom stands for a separate denomination, and conduct the morning services in turn according to his own form. The chief benefactor of the place after its founder is an orthodox Friend, a Mr. Pierce from New Hampshire, who spent \$20,000 in building the beautiful pavilion over the Spring, in laying out streets and beautifying the grounds. This was as a thank-offering for the recovery of his wife from an illness pronounced fatal by

her physicians in New York. He now lives in Clifton, takes an active part in managing the place, and has improved it in many respects by bringing his business experience to bear on its needs.

The controlling idea in the management of the place is *use, not gain*. Prices always have been kept moderate, and large reductions made to ministers, missionaries, and teachers who come hither for the restoration of health. If they board in the Sanitarium or the Annex—which accommodate five hundred people—their bill is less by a third than full rates. If they board in the town, as about half of them do, they receive medical treatment for nothing. The same favor is shown to others who are known to be unable to pay full rates. When Dr. Foster had reached his sixtieth year, he took the farther step of making over the whole property to a body of trustees, in which no denomination can obtain preponderance, to be held in trust for the objects for which the institution was founded. It is needless to say that Mr. Pierce is one of these Trustees. And an effort is making to create an endowment-fund, which shall enable the Trustees to take free of charge ministers and teachers who are unable to pay their way. The property he thus disposed of is valued at \$300,000. Should it ever cease to be used in the way he has prescribed, it is to be sold and the proceeds divided among the Missionary Boards.

The place has made an admirable record for cures of chronic diseases, and there can be no doubt of the efficiency of its staff, and their attentiveness to their duty. The table is very good, although plain. The walks are pleasant; and the trees do one's eyes good, so well have they been cared for. The chief fault in the management is the earliness of the hours. Breakfast at seven; dinner at half-past twelve; supper at six; bedtime at half past nine. This is calculated to do spiritual harm to the patients by encouraging those habits of early rising which lead on to Pharisaism more easily than any other objectionable practice. And as these hours do not fit on to the habits of most of the patients when they are at home, they are not as helpful to regularity of habit as an hour later would be. Nor do we see how any time is gained by this scale of hours, since the day would move on just as well if everything came an hour later.

R. E. T.

#### EDUCATION OF WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY.

**T**HE question of admitting women equally with men to the course of study in the College Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has been before the Board of Trustees for some time past, and now is attracting public attention. It was brought up by the application of two ladies, made to the Board through Superintendent MacAlister, for admission as regular students in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy. Besides these some six or eight have asked admission as regular students in the new course in Natural History. These applications came to the knowledge of the College Faculty, which embraces the old faculties of Arts, Science, Music, the Wharton School, and the Biological Faculty so far as the latter is concerned in the conduct of the course in Natural History, but has nothing to do with the courses in Law, Medicine, Dental and Veterinary Surgery, or the work of the Biological Faculty apart from the course specified. At the regular meeting of the College Faculty, therefore, on the 20th of last month, at which 21 out of 27 members were present, a resolution was offered asking the Trustees to authorize the Faculty to admit students to all the courses covered by that Faculty without reference to sex. Already women are admitted as special students in science and in the Wharton School, as also by the Faculty of Biology, and as regular students in the course of Music. Just seven years ago, before the College Faculty was organized, the Faculty of Arts had the same question before it. A young woman had applied and passed the examination, and the Faculty by a small majority and after a long debate recommended the Trustees to admit her. The Trustees, also by a small majority, and also after a protracted consideration, refused to do so. This year the College Faculty voted without debate, and the vote stood, as stated, nineteen to two. It was said that of the six members who were unavoidably absent, every one would have voted with the majority, so that the Faculty is presumed to stand 25 to 2 on the question.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees was to be held yesterday, and this resolution of the College Faculty was to be presented along with a report on the subject from a committee to whose consideration the question had been referred at the beginning of the summer. At this writing it is impossible to forecast what their decision will be, but certainly the situation of the question has been greatly changed by this practically unanimous vote of the College Faculty, as it is the body that will have to stand the strain of making the change, and is the best qualified to judge of its feasibility. Even if the instructors' expression of

opinion should not have the weight to which it seems entitled, with the Trustees, it cannot but affect that public opinion to which even the members of close corporations like our University must show some deference. The progress of coeducation can now be no more than postponed.

#### MOONRISE OVER SALAMIS.

BACK from o'erthrown Corinthian shrines we came;  
The day had died in flame.  
The purple mountains one by one grew black  
As some dense thunder-wrack,  
And like a fiery meteor 'mong the stars  
Flamed the red war-orb Mars.  
With sweet monotony of silvern sound  
Did the warm waves rebound,—  
The fond dark waves caressing the curved shore.  
There was no noise of oar,  
But from the olives, rapturous notes and swift  
Did one lone night-bird lift.  
Then o'er the isle's dim brow did we behold  
A radiant blade of gold,  
That grew by gradual increase, till it hung  
In middle air, and flung  
From its resplendent arc such lines of light  
That night was no more night.  
This moon-bright isle, this moon-bright bay-sweep,—this  
Was glorious Salamis,  
Where Persia's boasted pomp of empire fell  
Sheer to defeat's grim hell;  
And where, heroic o'er the rout-strewn seas,  
Towered grand Themistocles.  
Dimmed by the magic moonlight, from its throne  
Paler the war-star shone;  
No hurried oar-banks did we see arise,  
We hear no battle cries,  
Yet vague the breathing present seemed to us,—  
The past was luminous.  
We marked the fragrant smoke of sacrifice  
Mount to the moonlit skies;  
We felt the great heart-gratitude that laid  
Its touch on youth and maid;—  
May we not thus re-live in joys and woes  
Our earlier lives,—who knows?

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

#### THE MORAL QUESTION INVOLVED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.<sup>1</sup>

WHEN I admit my belief that "the principle of Civil Service Reform" is "one of high morality," I mean that all men who have sufficiently reflected and are sufficiently informed to entertain an intelligent opinion must and do think alike on the subject; that no one who has any claim at all to public attention really doubts that "this principle of Civil Service Reform" is just and beneficent; if he says that he doubts this, he tells an untruth; if he violates the "principle" in official conduct, he does so, just as he may commit theft or adultery, knowing that he does wrong.

I concede that there may be room for honest and enlightened difference of opinion as to the practical application of the principle; the merits of competitive examinations or fixity of official tenure are subjects of fair debate; we may approve of requiring stated reasons for removal or abolishing four-year terms without thereby pronouncing ignorant or insincere everyone who thinks otherwise; but these questions of policy have nothing to do with the principle of Civil Service Reform. An honorable and patriotic man may reasonably doubt (as many doubt) whether the Australian ballot system is suited to American institutions, but a man who promotes or excuses any form of cheating at elections is simply a scoundrel; a good citizen may justifiably question (as many question) whether prohibition is either expedient or practicable, but one who regards with complacency or indifference the evils of intemperance must be an enemy to mankind. So one or another means to secure an efficient public service may or may not commend itself to every one's judgment, but I, at least, cannot

imagine a good man who has thought on the subject, and who knows enough about it to think to any purpose, and who yet fails to see that to promise or confer public office as a bait or reward for personal or party service is always and everywhere immoral; that it is a breach of trust and a form of bribery.

Some confusion of ideas as to this may, perhaps, be due to an argument often used by reformers. Unquestionably, no one in his senses would think of managing his own business as the people's business is still managed in great part, and was managed universally before the reform legislation of recent years. A man who filled up his store or factory with workmen chosen because they agreed with him as to the tariff or State's rights, and changed whenever their places were needed for more effective political workers, would probably get into a straight-jacket even before he got into bankruptcy. But to a moralist there would be a vast difference between his behavior and similar conduct on the part of a President, or Governor, or Mayor. After all, he would be but doing as he chose with his own; unless he endangered the rights of his creditors or the comfort of his family, the worst to be said of him would be that he was a fool for his pains. If, during his absence, however, his trusted manager or foreman were to deal thus with his interests, the most charitable critic would recognize in the latter something worse than a fool. His conduct might not be a crime, while the larceny or embezzlement of his employer's goods would be; but this is only because for so unlikely a form of moral obliquity no law has made provision; it would be equally abhorrent to right-thinking men, equally dangerous to society. And this is precisely the conduct of every public officer who creates a vacancy or makes an appointment for personal or partisan gain. A President who deprives the country of an upright and competent postmaster or naval officer to meet the views or advance the ends of selfish and unscrupulous political intriguers is no less blameworthy than one who should give them the public moneys; he may be, indeed, less keenly conscious of his guilt, if he has lived long years in a moral atmosphere poisoned by the malaria of "spoils" politics, but while he has any honor or conscience left he will feel ashamed of what he does.

The question is equally clear if regarded in another aspect. All thoughtful and patriotic men agree that bribery, more or less direct and more or less open, in connection with elections, is a great and growing evil, although it is no less evident that this evil can be much more readily recognized and denounced than remedied. But it is a perfectly legitimate and logical outcome of the spoils system in politics, and cannot be consistently condemned by any one who approves of using appointments to influence political action or reward partisan service. Whether a "worker" is paid by a check or by a sinecure—whether a man's vote is bought for \$5 or for the chance to dawdle a fortnight at street sweeping, can make no difference as to the right or wrong of the matter; or rather, while the man bribed is equally guilty, whatever the form of his reward, it is surely more odious and more noxious to bribe with what is the people's than with what is one's own, to purchase suffrages or influence at the tax-payers' cost than to pay for these out of the corrupter's pocket. It will be readily understood that, in my view, to establish the principle of civil service reform, or, in other words, to thoroughly eradicate from our politics the doctrine that offices are spoils, is a work which interests good citizens almost beyond any other. Compare it, for example, with the movement for tariff reform, with which it is often classed. I entertain certain very definite views as to the relative merits of free trade and protection, and I believe that every one who thinks otherwise is mistaken; but I must, in common sense and candor, recognize the fact that many intelligent and conscientious men, of whom some have devoted far more time and thought to the subject than I have, do think otherwise. Motives on either side are, indeed, freely impugned in discussion, and no doubt many protectionists have a more or less conscious bias from self-interest, while free traders sometimes approach the subject rather as students than as statesmen: but, after all, the question is one regarding which the purest and wisest men here and elsewhere have not agreed, and do not agree, and while this is true, it is not a moral question, as I use the words. I shall always vote against a party professing my views as to the tariff if I believe that in so doing I shall, on the whole, promote the cause of honest government and pure politics.

In dealing with questions really political, charity and forbearance in argument, a readiness to accommodate differences by compromise, and the pursuit of practical good at the expense of theory or sentiment, mark the worthy citizen of a free State. He assumes his adversary's sincerity, and expects from him the same consideration; he recognizes in those against whom he contends, not his enemies, aiming to injure his and their common country, but his and its friends, seeking its welfare as earnestly as he does, though not, to his mind, so wisely. But when there arises, as I believe there has arisen here, a true question of morals; when

<sup>1</sup> From the paper read by Charles J. Bonaparte, Esq., of Baltimore, on "Civil Service Reform as a Moral Question," at the meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, at Philadelphia, October 2, 1889.

the task allotted to the friends of good government is not to convince mistaken fellow-citizens of their errors, but to shame or frighten faithless public servants into doing what they know to be their duty and to rouse a sluggish or careless people to a sense of wrong and danger; when, in strictness of speech, there is need, not for argument, since no one truly disputes what we maintain, but for an effective appeal to public opinion against insolent persistence in wrong-doing, then our bearing should fit the season. We can make no bargain with iniquity; we ask, and ask only, that public trustees shall do their duty; not the half, or any other fraction, but the whole of their duty; not that they do it here and there, or now and then, but that they do it everywhere and always, and we can and will be satisfied with no less. To tell us, in extenuation of this unfit appointment or that unjust removal, that elsewhere the guilty officer has done what he ought to have done here, is no more to the point than obedience to the eighth commandment would justify a breach of the seventh. And in dealing with such an officer we must see to it that he knows what we think of him. Believe me, such as he are not to be gained over to righteousness by soft words or tender silence or diplomacy in any form. They will never love us, do what we may; but they will and do shrink from hearing us tell them what in truth they are. No spoilsman, however hardened, is really indifferent when he hears: "You are faithless to your trust and false to your oath of office; your motives are unworthy, your excuses mere sophistry; and, however much you may stupefy your conscience or deceive your neighbors, you know in your heart that you are not an honest man."

### REVIEWS.

ESSAYS: SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF JOSEPH MAZZINI. Republished by the Special Permission of Madame E. A. Venturi, and edited by William Clarke. Pp. xxx. and 332. [Camelot Classics, Vol. XIX.] London: Walter Scott.

AS the writings of Mazzini are the authentic expression of ideas which have done much to determine the course of European history in the last half-century, it has been a matter of regret that their publication in a single expensive edition has kept them hitherto from reaching a large body of English readers. This admirable selection by Mr. Clarke should be read very widely, not only for the great man's sake, but for the sake of the Gospel he preaches.

There are four striking points in Mazzini's teaching. The first is his profound faith in the people, rather than in the ruling caste of Europe. He is above all things a democrat, and was unable to accept the unification of Italy at the hands of a king. He never felt himself at home under the rule of the house of Savoy, and it is to be feared that his personal influence in Italy is not an element which tends to the stability of the present national government.

The second is his equally passionate faith in the principles of nationality. For cosmopolitanism and internationalism he had no love, whatever their forms. His long and weary watching for the redemption of Italy from the yoke of foreign rulers burnt this faith into his soul. "Italy is a geographical expression merely," is the saying of Metetrnich, which stands in exact antithesis to his faith. And it was this faith which made him an influence in European history,—the prophet of the ideas which have shattered the system of legitimacy to place that of nationality in its place.

The third is his Latinism—we might say his un-Roman Catholicism—in contrast to the ideas of Teutonic and Protestant Europe. Although he found a home and friends in Protestant England, and was abhorred by Roman Catholics as an apostate and a rebel, he never became anything but anti-Protestant. He carried with him the modes of thought which the Romance world has inherited from ancient Rome. Like De Lamennais, whom he resembles in so many things, he opposed "the spirit of universal tradition" to "the solitary inspiration of the conscience" of individual men. No other writer explains so well why the Reformation remained a Teutonic movement, and never struck real root on Romance ground. With him religion is not a thing transacted between the conscience and God, but a great social communion in which men come together in order to get out of themselves into a higher and more helpful atmosphere.

Lastly, Mazzini was an earnest opponent of the materialist and irreligious tendencies, which have so largely dominated the democratic movement in modern Europe. Again like De Lamennais, he antagonized the priesthood and the Papacy, but insisted that the hope of the people was in God, and that the popular uplifting never would attain its true strength until it invoked God's name as the rallying-point for the oppressed and the suffering masses. With Vico he believed that religion alone constituted the unifying and regenerating principle of society, and that without this the progress of society must be toward anarchy.

It was this which made him the intense idealist he was. This Deist always was holding up the loftiest standard of action before the conscience of rulers and people who professed to be Christians, but

"Whose life laughed through and spat at their creed,  
Who owned Christ in word and denied him in deed."

As might have been expected, these four convictions held in this original combination repelled more people than they attracted. The first and second alienated the Conservatives; the third and fourth were almost equally offensive to the Liberals; while the second set him in antagonism to all the socialistic plans which would efface natural boundaries. In fact, Mazzini, like Milton, was "a star that dwelt apart" from all parties and combinations, but none the less giving light to those who were toiling in the field of human interests and efforts.

The essays in this volume are all political and all religious in substance. Three of them are formally such: "Faith and the Future" (1835); "From the Pope to the Council" (1850); "Europe: Its Condition and Prospects" (1852); "M. Renan and France" (1872.) This last was finished just a week before its author's death. It is an impassioned indictment of the Chauvinism, the want equally of principle and of insight, and of the contempt for the people, which characterizes the brilliant Frenchman's book, "*La Reforme Morale et Intellectuelle*."

The other five essays are critical, in form at least, being occupied with De Lamennais, Byron, Goethe, Carlyle, and Dante. The two on Carlyle will be of much interest to the readers of his "Reminiscences" and of his wife's correspondence, as explaining that antagonism of ideas which alienated thinkers who yet had so much in common. It is not, however, in Carlyle, but in Frederick Maurice that Mazzini found his most congenial English friend, although Maurice of course never shared the Italian's despair of recalling Christendom to the first principles of Christ's teachings, and therefore was not reduced to an unhistoric Deism for his creed. In a remarkable paper on President Lincoln, Maurice even contrasted the Old Testament tone of thought in our President's second inaugural with the Christian buoyancy of faith in "God and the people" which was seen in Mazzini.

JACQUES BONHOMME. By Max O'Rell. New York: Cassell & Co.

We confess to being numbered with those who were growing rather tired of Mr. "Max O'Rell." Indeed, we have been tired of him for a good while. In point of fact, we were tired of him from the first. And having thus covered the ground as easily as possible it is the less difficult to make the admission that our author appears to more advantage in this book than in directions manifestly intended to be humorous and "satirical." "Jacques Bonhomme" is a plain statement of facts, without any assumption of literary airs and graces whatever, and as we say we like Mr. O'Rell best in such a humor. There is nothing very striking about the performance, but it is devoid of affectation, and of that pretense which some of us have found somewhat trying.

This remark is directed to the body of the present volume. With the main essay are bound up several slighter papers (with no apparent purpose but to make a book better worth its money) and to them the original criticism applies. "From My Letter Box" has quite the flavor of the old offense, if it is worth while to make it of so much account. There is in that piece of humor a good deal of the sense of superiority with which Mr. O'Rell is so filled and which evidently make his essays of that order such pleasant reading to himself. Any author can of course make copy by the yard if he chooses to print with brightly facetious comment all the private letters he receives from ignorant or sensitive readers. We suppose that is a device about as old as the first printed book, and we really cannot say that Mr. O'Rell "beters the instruction."

"Jacques Bonhomme" takes however, a lower flight and with all the better result. We have here a picture by a Frenchman of Frenchmen at home. There is hardly a suspicion in it of internationalism; consequently of course there can be no call for "satire." It is a picture in low colors, without fine writing or any special attempt at eloquence, of the French at School, at Work, in War, in Love, at Play, at Table, etc. It may be called authoritative, and it is no doubt, in its fashion, convincing. We have found instructive the remarks on the home-life of the French people, although it was arguing a self-evident thing, since the fact that there are fewer French emigrants than of any other nationality of equal importance is proof enough of the attractive quality of home there. But these passages are sound and good.

Of some other comment it has to be said it is not nearly as thorough as it might be, and as it should be to justify its title. Hardly a word is given to that wonderful world of the cafés, very little about the theatres, nothing at all,—unless we are greatly mistaken,—about music, which is the very breath of life of a Frenchman. What, too, of the French press? That, truly, is

one of the most extraordinary spectacles to be seen anywhere on the globe, yet in a concentrated study like this there is hardly a passing word in relation to it. There are other strange omissions or imperfect realizations, but these are possibly the most striking of them. Such is the fascination of that land, however, that anything "from the inside," written plainly by a person who knows his ground, must possess interest, and that is the reason why "Jacques Bonhomme" is the first of Mr. O'Rell's books which we have wished was longer than it is.

JANE AUSTEN. By Mrs. Charles Malden. ("Famous Women" Series.) Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The reading world has waited so long for an adequate biography of Jane Austen that it seems a pity the task when at last attempted should not have been assumed by a more competent person than this writer. Mrs. Malden is a sincere admirer of her subject, and an appreciative one also in many ways, but she fails to express sufficiently the force and charm of an exceptional personality. This is not her fault, for we are all of us what we are, but we have a right to call it a fault of the editor of the Famous Women Series. He should have endeavored to enlist the services for this very special task of a writer of the powers of Mrs. Oliphant Mr. Lowell, or Mr. Besant. It is not enough for a biographer to be convinced in his own mind that his subject is a person of genius; he must have the aptitude for making that character live for others. See what Mr. Besant did in his vivid life of Richard Jefferies. There was no more "incident" there to rely upon, nothing more to make a book out of, than Mrs. Malden had in this case, but a portrait was painted, a masterly portrait, which all who care for Jefferies unquestionably accept as showing the real man. Mrs. Malden has made hardly a pretence of doing any such thing as that; it was evidently not in her power to do it; and while we respect her industry in making the very full abstracts of the Austen novels, of which this volume is principally composed, we are compelled to say that as a piece of biography, properly speaking, it is of small consequence.

We say this without pretending to go the lengths of admiration for Miss Austen which it is the modern fashion in various quarters to feel, or at least to express. She was undoubtedly a literary artist, and her works just as certainly marked a new departure in novel writing, substituting matter-of-fact narrative upon subjects of contemporaneous human interest for the artificial prolixity of the fictions which had previously been most in favor, such as those of Richardson and Miss Burney. In ease and general readableness they were a distinct advance upon the "Clarissas" and "Evelinas." But they are excessively literal; they can hardly be called works of the imagination; they are concerned wholly with the every-day lives—meaning the ordinary, unelevated, unpoetical lives—of people who give us no particular or lasting reason for caring about them; who do nothing great or inspiring; who in no way help to make the race stronger, more self-reliant, more ideal. Miss Austen's art, it seems to us, was that of photographer; it was very striking in its way, but no sun-picture that was ever "caught" can approach the work of the master-painter, with its suggestions of what man ought to be as well as its proof of what he is. People who declaim against Mr. Howells's realism, yet who contend that Miss Austen is the very model of a fictionist, have not thought the thing out, for as compared with the English authoress the American author ranks almost as an idealist. For our own part, though we have a very sincere admiration for the author of "Emma" and "Mansfield Park,"—and while we freely admit that realism has won some distinguished and worthy successes—we contend that it is not the highest form of art.

G. W. A.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER & WELFORD will have charge of an American edition of a curious work by John S. Farmer called "Slang and Its Analogues," being a companion volume to this author's "Americanisms Old and New." Mr. Farmer calls his book on Slang "A Dictionary of Heterodox Speech," and it is believed it will present a strange picture of the social life and manners of the English people.

Volumes three and four—the last—of the "Life of William Lloyd Garrison," by his sons, are to be issued by The Century Co., October 10.

It is announced, as buyers of taste will be glad to learn, that the "Riverside Aldine Series" is to be further extended.

Macmillan & Co.'s announcements include: a new volume of Poems by Lord Tennyson; a new volume of Essays by Prof. Huxley; "The Elements of Politics," by Prof. Henry Sidgwick; "Problems of Greater Britain," by Sir Charles Dilke; "Wild Beasts and their Ways in Asia, Africa, America, from 1845-1888,"

by Sir Samuel W. Baker, with illustrations; "On Style: with Other Studies in Literature," by Walter Pater; "Royal Edinburgh: her Saints, Kings, and Scholars," by Mrs. Oliphant, with illustrations by George Reid; "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmanship," by Mr. Joseph Pennell, with photogravures and other illustrations.

The most considerable undertaking of that most useful publisher Mr. William R. Jenkins of New York, has been just announced—a "definitive" edition (in French of course) of Victor Hugo's works, to comprise seventy volumes at seventy cents a volume.

An English trade journal states that Mr. R. W. Simpson, of Richmond, Surrey, has received an order to print a million copies of an American lecture. "Between twenty and thirty tons of paper will be required for the job, and one of the largest machines will be kept going on the task for nearly four months." What the lecture is for which there appears to be so extraordinary a demand is not stated.

De Wolfe Fiske & Co., Boston, have become the publishers of Mr. W. H. Whitmore's compact and ingenious form of "family tree" called "Ancestral Tablets."

"The Reconstruction of Europe" from the rise to the fall of the Second Empire, will be published shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is written by Harold Murdock, of Boston; is well equipped with maps showing the successive changes in territorial assignment, and has an introduction by John Fiske.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert have ready a contribution to the religious discussions of the day, by James M. Campbell, called "Unto the Uttermost."

Little, Brown & Co. are to issue soon "Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States," by John M. Gould and George F. Tucker.

Genl. J. B. Fry, U. S. A., is to publish through Brentano a collection of papers on technical and historical subjects with the title "Military Miscellanies."

"Birds and Butterflies," an illustrated juvenile, by M. G. Musgrave, is announced by the Elder Publishing Co.

"Foods for the Fat" is the title of a volume on corpulency, in the press of the J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Grand Duchess Serge of Russia (Princess Elizabeth of Hesse) is engaged upon a series of biographical sketches of the empresses of Russia of the present century, the wives of Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II. respectively. A chapter devoted to the clever and accomplished Grand Duchess Helen (wife of the Grand Duke Michel Paulovitch, and daughter of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg) will complete the volume.

"Stepniak's" new novel, which has been announced for some time is now said to be entitled "The Career of a Nihilist." It deals with Russian revolutionary movements, the hero being a chief agent of the Nihilist party.

The second volume of Messrs. Scribner's "Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians" is nearly ready. This will be a standard work of the first class, the only drawback to its usefulness being its high price.

Lord Tennyson asserts that his forthcoming volume will be his last contribution to literature.

Lea Brothers & Co. will shortly publish "A Text-Book of Chemical Diagnosis," by Dr. Rudolph Von Jacksch, translated by Dr. James Cagney. It will be very fully illustrated.

James Russell Lowell is mentioned for the new lectureship on Poetry at Johns Hopkins University the coming year.

"The Soft Porcelain of Sevres," by Edward Garnier, translated by H. F. Andreson, and with an historical introduction, is to be published in parts, ten in number, by J. W. Bouton. There will be fifty colored plates.

George Meredith has written a long poem of English country life, a satire upon religious fanaticism.

The Turkish ecclesiastical authorities have agreed on a remarkable step, and that is to recognize printed Korans. This is bad news for the great tribe of copyists. All printed Korans are to be carefully examined, and errors to be corrected, a measure less severe than the Jewish practice.

Mr. Swinburne has in press a collection of critical essays on Ben Jonson.

Mrs. L. B. Walford is the wife of Mr. Walford, a partner in a large paper making firm of London.

Thomas Whittaker promises this month, "Diabology: The Person and the Work of Satan," being the Paddock lectures for this year, by Edward H. Jewett, D. D.

The title of Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, some time an-

nounced, (Longmans), is "The Blue Fairy Book." Mr. Lang has sought to set down in strict accord with accepted tradition some of the most familiar of the popular tales of Greece, Germany, France, and England.

Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. announce a volume of "The Uncollected Writings of Thomas De Quincey," which is said to contain a good deal of matter (much of it copyright) not to be found in any edition of the author's works, British or American. It will contain a prefatory note and annotations by Mr. James Hogg.

The regular monthly issue of the "Great Writers," which for some time has been suspended, will shortly be resumed. A "Life of Thackeray," by Mr. Herman Merivale, will appear on October 25th, to be followed by "Lessing," by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and "Milton," by Dr. Garnett.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A NEW English journal devoted to the agricultural interest is in contemplation, and it is proposed to revive a once familiar title by calling the venture *The Farmer's Magazine*.

*The Century* is preparing a series of papers on "The Gold Hunters of California," to be prepared, for the most part, by prominent participants in the events described. Early exploration, life in California before the gold discovery, the finding of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Fort, the journey to California by the different routes, life in the mining-camps and in San Francisco, and other aspects of California life at the time will be treated.

The New York *Graphic*, the first illustrated daily paper, has suspended publication, its field having been taken away from it by the growing practice of turning the dailies into picture-papers.

The London *Publishers' Circular* is one of the most amiable of periodicals and has generally a kind word for new comers, so that the following comment on the first number of the new *St. Paul's* must be called severe: "*St. Paul's* is a literary and musical magazine, edited by Mary C. Rowsell, author of 'Miss Vanbrugh,' etc. Apart from the new story by the editor—'Marston Friars,'—a novel, which opens in an attractive style, the contents are somewhat amateurish, and the appearance of the magazine is completely spoilt by the irritating manner in which illustrated advertisements of tobacco, soap, coal, tea, patent medicines, etc., are bound up with every page of the text."

Funk & Wagnalls announce the early appearance of *The Eclectic Bi-Weekly*, a periodical on the general plan of *Public Opinion*. It will be eight pages, large newspaper size, and will be published at \$1 a year.

The October *Book Buyer* has portraits of Constance F. Woolson, Blanche Howard, and Henrik Ibsen.

Marion Harland has written a serial for her magazine, *The Home Maker*, with the title "With the Best Intentions."

*School* is the title of a new educational journal which will be published weekly from No. 10 E. 14th St., N. Y. City. It will be edited by H. S. Fuller, an experienced journalist and familiar with public school education. *School* intends to cover in some degree every department of its chosen field.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

CAPTAIN W. de W. Abney, president of the section of Mathematics and Physics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gave an address at the Newcastle meeting on "Modern Photography," which contained some interesting comment on the subject of photography in colors. Photography in natural colors is now possible, but Mr. Abney thinks that its products can have a scientific value only and can never be of commercial value. At the present state of the science, the production of a negative in natural colors from which prints in natural colors may be produced appears impossible. Supposing it were not impracticable, it would be unsatisfactory, as the light with which the picture was impressed would be usually very different from that in which it would be viewed.

Mr. Abney also alluded to another recent advance in scientific photography, namely, that from being merely a qualitative recorder of the action of light, it has come to be used for quantitative measurement. By making exposures of different lengths to a standard light, or to different known intensities of light, the photographic values of the light acting to produce the densities on the different parts of the developed image may be readily found. The applications of such scales of density to astronomical photographs cannot but be of the highest interest and value.

Professor J. Le Conte, in a paper read before the Toronto meeting, makes some important additions to his theory of the

formation of mountain ranges, first published in 1872. At that time it was shown that mountain ranges were formed by lateral pressure acting upon thick sediments, folding and swelling up the mass along the line of yielding. In some cases where the sediment has greater consistency, yielding by arching will take place instead of by crushing. From further investigation of the structures of the Basin region of the western United States, Professor Le Conte concludes that the Basin ranges were formed not by lateral pressure but by the "tension of lifting." At the end of the Tertiary period "the whole region from the Wahsatch to the Sierra inclusive was lifted by intumescent lava into a great arch, the abutments of which were the Sierra on one side and the Wahsatch on the other. The arch broke down and the parts readjusted themselves by gravity into the ridges and valleys of the Basin region." Professor Le Conte says the adjustment of these crust-blocks is still going on, and that during a residence in the Warner mountains in 1887, he found abundant evidence of local subsidences still in progress.

Indianapolis has been selected as the place of the next meeting of the American Association. Prof. George L. Goodale, of Cambridge, Mass., and chairman heretofore of the Biological Section, was elected President. The appointments of Vice-Presidents were also made, and Mr. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass., was continued as Permanent Secretary. It is expected that copies of the Proceedings may be obtained from him after the 1st of December next, a particular effort being made this year to avoid the usual delay.

At the Toronto meeting, Section A., devoted to Astronomy and kindred subjects, originated a motion that the Association memorialize the Government of the United States and Canada, making a plea for numbering the hours of the day from one to twenty-four, abolishing the necessity of writing A. M. and P. M. Prof. Chas. Carpmal, who advocated the change, said that the plan had been adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway on its Western and Pacific divisions and had been found practicable and convenient.

The *Révue Scientifique* prints an article by M. P. Souriaou on the "Pleasure of Motion" which has been translated for the *Popular Science Monthly* (October). The pleasure of motion, he says, is of two kinds: the ability it confers of removing ourselves from pain, and the satisfaction it gives by proving our superiority to the forces of nature, relieving man from the burden of inertia.

It is to be noticed that works of permanent value are becoming more and more a feature of our Government publications. Attention has been called to the Bibliography of Meteorological publications which is in course of publication now, to a catalogue of works upon North American Insects issued by the Department of Agriculture, and to other works which embody the results of investigations of lasting value. We may also mention a Bibliography of Geodesy which has just been printed as an appendix to the Report of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1887. The amount of published matter on this subject is large, there being 195 pages in the appendix with an average of 25 titles to the page. The work was done by Prof. J. Howard Gore, Ph.D.

Mr. Webb, of the London & Northwestern Railway, a railroad manager and engineer of considerable reputation, is experimenting upon a locomotive of his own design which has three cylinders. It is a continuous expansion engine, but steam may be directly introduced into all three cylinders when a special tractive effort is needed. In ordinary work the steam is expanded through the three cylinders. It is said the results obtained so far are satisfactory.

An excellent series of articles is appearing in the *Railroad and Engineering Journal* on "Hydrography and Hydrographic Surveys," by Lieut. H. H. Barroll, U. S. N. The articles have reference particularly to the hydrographic work of the U. S. Government, and contain a full description of the work of the Hydrographic Office since its establishment in 1830. The articles make mention of the diversity which prevails among nations in methods of signaling and in sailing directions, and express the hope that the coming Maritime Conference at Washington will adopt a uniform system.

The Geographical Service of the French Army has presented to the Exposition for exhibit a very interesting collection descriptive of the Geodetic work done by the Service. The collection is divided into two parts,—the old instruments and maps, and the modern instruments and maps. The most interesting feature of

the modern collection is a complete map of France on a scale of 1: 80,000. The execution of this map was ordered in 1817, the topographical work was completed in 1866, and the engraving in 1882. It represents, says the *Révue Scientifique*, over 5,000 years of work, contributed by more than 800 officers, topographers, engravers, and others. In spite of this composite authorship the execution is characterized by complete harmony. The map is engraved upon 273 leaves, and has a total area of 100 square metres.

The next meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be held in Horticultural Hall in this city, beginning with the evening of October 15th, and closing October 18th. The chief question to engage the attention of the Congress will no doubt be means for obtaining legislation from the general and State governments for the adequate protection and maintenance of forests. The Congress also hopes to have the coöperation of the American Academy of Sciences and of the American Association in its demand for suitable legislation. Papers will be read at the meeting on "Government Forest Reserve," "Forestal Schools," etc. Mr. B. E. Fernow, the present Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, will present a paper on "Forests and Irrigation."

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### THE U. S. CONSULATE AT TANGIERS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I WAS very much astonished at the interpretation put upon my note on American Consuls in Morocco in the New York *Tribune*, reproduced by you on page 316. The idea of offending the delicate sensibilities of Philadelphians was furthest from my thought. I simply reproduced the testimony of a competent witness which neither in itself nor in any application, reflected on any individual. The brief note of T. H. M. was the first mention I can recall of meeting the name of William Reed Lewis. He is, I presume, identical with Reed Lewis referred to in the annexed letter to the *Tribune*. May I ask that you give it as much circulation as you did the previous communication on this gentleman?

Yours very truly,

BARR FERREE.

New York, Sept. 28.

[FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, SEPT. 29, 1889.]

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Serious charges are made against the American Consul-General in Morocco, Mr. Reed Lewis, in a copy of *Le Reveil du Maroc*, a Tangiers paper, which recently reached New York. It is said that the Consul-General, on a recent tour of inspection, arrived at the port of Mazagan, went to the house of Mr. Meir Cohen, the American Vice-Consul, and peremptorily demanded 20,000 francs from Mr. Cohen as the price of keeping him in his official functions. Nor has *Le Reveil du Maroc* yet been sued for libel for having published the following conversation between Mr. Lewis, speaking through an interpreter, and Mr. Cohen, the Vice-Consul.

Interpreter—Mr. Reed Lewis invites you to give him 20,000 francs, if you want to keep your office.

Mr. Cohen—I don't see exactly why I should disburse that amount. I won't give a centime.

Interpreter—The Consul says you are very rich, and that you can scrape that amount from your profits.

Mr. Cohen—I am rich, it is true, and more so than he imagines,—but this is no reason to give 20,000 francs to a person to whom I owe nothing. If I make money, it is by my trade.

Interpreter—The Consular agency has brought you great profits.

Mr. Cohen—It has not brought me any; to the contrary rather, and I can prove it.

Interpreter—The Consul advises you to think the matter over, while he goes to see Mr. Alfred Redman. On his return you will have to give him a definite answer.

Mr. Lewis, it is stated, then left the house, and went to Mr. Redman's. A few moments afterward he returned to Mr. Cohen's, and the conversation began again:

Interpreter—Well! What is your decision? What is your answer?

Mr. Cohen—The same as before.

Interpreter—Absolutely?

Mr. Cohen—Absolutely!

Mr. Lewis then goes out, proceeds to the Governor's, and returns to the house of Mr. Cohen, escorted by four soldiers, to whom he gives the order not to allow anybody to leave the house. He ascends himself to the roof or terrace, takes off the flag, comes down stairs and attempts to force open Mr. Cohen's office door. The latter, in order to prevent this, promptly offers his keys. The Consul goes in, takes hold of the archives, stamps, papers, etc., and puts the whole in a chest, which he seals and leaves behind, forbidding any one to touch or move it. He then runs through the town, vainly offering the Vice-Consular office to many people, who decline it. Finally it is accepted by Mr. Daniel Madden.

Such, at any rate, is the story told by this important Tangiers newspaper. New York, September 27, 1889. F. A.

[We know nothing, one way or the other, in regard to the administration of the Tangiers consulate, beyond the two facts: (1) that observers (like Mr. Thomson, the traveler) who certainly

should be impartial declare that there have been gross scandals attending the American consular service in Morocco, our flag being used for purposes of extortion and oppression; and (2) that the former incumbent of the consulate at Tangiers has been accused of these practices by some, while Mr. Reed Lewis has been accused by others. The extract from the Moorish paper, given above, may be trustworthy or it may not, but we should by no means accept it as conclusive, standing alone. Mr. Lewis's removal of the Vice-Consul at Mazagan may have been for entirely sufficient and proper reasons, and the representation that he demanded a price for the appointment may be false. In Philadelphia there are many persons who have much confidence in Mr. Lewis, and we have no intention of permitting our columns to be unjustly used for his injury.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN.]

### CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.

#### THE PAINS OF PUBLICITY.

Mrs. E. Linn Linton, in St. James's Gazette.

IN the publicity of the law courts sorrow lies as thick as the dust on an ancient tomb. The modern license of cross-examination opens the door to infinite pain. The mud thrown by implication sticks and is never quite washed away, whatever the force of the denial—however emphatic the assuiment. That old saying about the smoke and the fire recurs to every one's mind and memory; and people argue safely that such-and-such questions would not have been asked unless there had been some foundation for them. All that the counsel wished was to gain his client's cause, no matter at whose expense. If he could gain it by flinging mud at the other side, he flung it with a light heart and no conscience to speak of. The sticking quality was not in his calculations. That belonged to the present régime of publicity, with which he had nothing to do.

Take again the work of the interviewer and the industry of the private reporter—have we more pain or pleasure there? If one gives one's self honestly to the interviewer and the themes and limits are arranged beforehand, well and good. No one has cause to complain. The interviewer has, maybe, a striking subject; the interviewed is glad to be able to say what he wants to say—sure of being read. But it is the uncertificated reporter who is to be dreaded—the modern Paul Pry, to whom nothing is sacred and for whom concealment does not exist; he who picks your brain as a big crab picks out the flesh of a little one, and to whom you give yourself away in the fond belief that you are talking to a gentleman like any other, and one bound by the traditional rules of honor, also like any other. Soon after you have met him you see yourself travestied in a notoriety-hunting journal. Sentiments are ascribed to you that you do not profess. Motives are assigned as foreign as the sentiments. Your voice and manner, and the fact that you wear a wig, the number of moles on your face and the scar between your eyes,—all are set down with photographic minuteness, but also with a certain twist which makes the portrait more libellous than exact.

And sometimes these modern Paul Pry's—these spies—do not take the pains even to verify the truth of what they say, but fit caps onto wrong heads and ascribe to A what really belongs to B or C. It is odd how history and human tendencies repeat themselves. This rage for news was one of the principal characteristics of the Athenian world, when the crown of statesmanship was worn by Pericles and the lamp of truth was held by Socrates. What news? What new thing has happened between dusk and dawn? That was the first question put by citizen to citizen as they met in the fish market to view the fish in the baskets and discuss the politics of the day. But they had no private reporters as we have, and their women were at least held sacred from prying eyes and gossiping tongues.

Between suppression of the truth which is the outcome of decent reticence, and the pang, the evil, the indecency, and the spite of present publicity, we find it hard to choose. Were it not that the former leads to worse results in the long run, we should choose that rather than this other. Between darkness and glare the latter is the better state; but need there be quite so much glare? Is there no *via media* between street-brawling and dumbness? Must crime be hushed up because personalities are respected? And is vile detail—degrading gossip—the only alternative to the conspiracy of silence which the vulgar and the purient part of the press denounce as soon as any effort is made to secure decency, excision, and reticence?

The exhibition of American Art Industry,—Pottery, Stained Glass, etc.,—to be held under the patronage of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, will open on Monday next the 7th inst., to continue until November 18. The place of exhibit is Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park. Numerous entries have been made, many of them of value and importance, and a large measure of public attention should be given the exhibition.

## THE QUESTION OF CANADIAN RELATIONS.

THE Boston *Beacon* refers to the recent sittings in that city of the Committee of the United States Senate to inquire into our trade relations with Canada. It discusses the general subject very intelligently, and as we printed, a fortnight ago, an article from *The Week*, of Toronto, showing what an intelligent Canadian might say, we give here the *Beacon's* remarks. It says:

It is very clear that the sentiment of this community is strongly in favor of better and freer trade relations with the Dominion. But it must be said that when the question is considered it cannot be properly determined upon facts and arguments which concern Boston and New England alone. It is a national question. It not only cannot be expected, but it ought not to be, that the policy of the United States shall be governed by the wishes of this community. The matter must therefore be looked at more broadly, and from a more distant point of view. Now there are several ways in which free trade relations might be established. Let us enumerate them. We can obtain certain "raw materials" of New England manufacture by removing the duties upon these articles when imported from Canada. Such an act would benefit Canadian trade. Whether it would improve materially the situation of the New England manufacturers whose power of competition with more favored regions of the country is at present destroyed, is a matter open to much doubt, but the question is unimportant, since Congress will not change its policy piecemeal for the special benefit of New England. It is idle to think of it. If free trade ever comes it will come on a much broader basis, and not only the raw materials of New England manufacture but the finished goods will come in free of duty.

Again, there may be reciprocity. On this subject there is a serious lack of ability to go to the bottom. The treaty of 1854 was called a reciprocity treaty, but it was properly so called in the most technical sense only. The United States agreed to admit certain goods from Canada free of duty. They were goods which in every case came directly in competition with American productions; they were also articles in which Canada had no competition except from Americans; and they included substantially all the exportable products of Canada at that time. We thus placed the people of British North America on almost an equal footing with our own citizens in our own markets, and we admitted no other people to the same privilege. But on the other hand the articles enumerated included almost nothing that we wished to sell to Canada, and Canada was forced to give free admission to all these articles if of British origin. Thus, in exchange for a very great substantial and exclusive privilege conceded by us, we got nothing in return but the privilege of free admission of a very few American goods, while English goods of the same description enjoyed the same privilege. That was not reciprocity in any true sense, and we may be sure that a restoration of such a condition of things will never take place. What is real reciprocity? It is an exchange of privilege for privilege, equal in extent, and given by each country to the other alone. If we give access to American markets for goods which the Canadians wish to sell, they must admit-free the goods which we have to sell. If the United States allows such access to Canada alone, Canada must allow it to Americans alone. To say, for example, that American cotton goods may enter Canada free of duty is a permission not worth the parchment on which the law is written, if English cottons are placed on the same footing. If Canada is willing to demand of the mother country the right to make a treaty of real reciprocity, we will say amen, and help it with voice and pen. But the request for such a treaty must come from Canada, since we cannot propose it to a government which does not possess the right to make it.

The next way is by commercial union, which is merely an infinite extension of the principle of reciprocity. It involves an assimilation of the tariff of the two countries, a common tariff administration, a division of customs receipts, and an abolition of all trade barriers along our northern frontier. We are in favor of this, too, immediately upon Canada's expressing her wish for it and obtaining the consent of the home government to enter into the arrangement. But at present Canada is not prepared for it. She is still less prepared for the only method, namely, full political union. That is another proposition which must be made by our neighbors if it is to be made at all. In spite of the political evils that would be cast upon us by the acquisition of such a community as the Province of Quebec, the sentiment of New England, and perhaps of the country, would probably be in favor of the union if it could be brought about. But it is a decade too soon to discuss it.

Now it is beyond dispute that every possible plan for ameliorating the present condition of things falls within one of the methods we have enumerated. It will be seen that two of them are impracticable, one because the national government will never consent to sanction a change in its general policy for the exclusive benefit of New England, the other because it is inherently unjust. All the other methods are of a class which require Canada to take the initiative. Therefore we are not hopeful that anything will be done to satisfy the aspirations of our Boston merchants in this regard. Or rather we should not be hopeful were it not for the fact that Canada herself is agitating this question actively, and with a fair prospect that the suggested solution will come from that side of the line. We shall be glad to welcome it when it is made.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- JONATHAN EDWARDS. By Alexander V. G. Allen. (American Religious Leaders.) Pp. 401. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.  
 LORA, THE MAJOR'S DAUGHTER. By W. Heimburg. Translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis. Pp. 325. Paper. \$0.75. New York: Worthington Co.  
 WHITHER? A Theological Question for the Times. By Charles Augustus Briggs. Pp. 303. \$1.75. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.  
 THE BERMUDA ISLANDS. A Contribution to the Physical History and Zoology of the Somers Archipelago. By Angelo Heilprin. Pp. 231. Philadelphia: Published by the Author.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. Ten Lectures by Augustus C. Thompson. Pp. 469. \$— New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE WINNING OF THE WEST. By Theodore Roosevelt. Two Volumes Pp. 352, 427. \$5.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE LOST DISPATCH. [A War Episode. Authorship Anonymous.] Pp. 115. \$1.00. Galesburg, Ill.: Galesburg Print. & Pub. Co.

CHARACTER AND COMMENT. Selected from the Novels of W. D. Howells, by Minnie Macoun. Pp. 162. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. Edited by George Lawrence Gomme. Pp. 328. \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SIX PORTRAITS. Della Robbia, Corregio, Blake, Corot, George Fuller, Winslow Homer. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Pp. 277. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE HERITAGE OF DEDLOW MARSH, AND OTHER TALES. By Bret Harte. Pp. 259. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NERO. A Romance. By Ernst Eckstein. Translated from the German by Clara Bell and Mary J. Safford. Two Volumes. Pp. 284, 284. New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co.

GUDRUN: A MIDDLE-AGE EPIC. Translated from the Middle High German, by Mary Pickering Nichols. Pp. 363. \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, 1898. Pp. 292. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

## DRIFT.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* makes some just observations on the extent to which the "carpet bag" maladministration in the South has been exaggerated, and on the further fact that some of the grossest derelictions in that section have been by white men rather than colored. It notes the frauds in Louisiana, now being unearthed, by which a million or more of bogus bonds have been put out, and refers to the great defalcation of Tait, the Treasurer in Kentucky. (It might have mentioned, also, Treasurer Polk of Tennessee.) The *Journal* says:

"The term carpet-bag governments is used to embrace all the Republican administrations in Southern States during the period of reconstruction and before the ex-confederates gained complete control. Some of these governments were not as good as they might have been, but it is doubtful if any others chosen during that turbulent period would have been better. They were not all equally bad, and some of them were as good as the Southern States have ever had before or since. They had to deal with new conditions and new problems under extraordinary difficulties. They laid the foundations of the free school and railroad systems in the South, which are now bearing such good fruit, and in many other respects they were far more progressive and quite as honest as the ex-confederate governments of the present time."

"There are four products of California," says a Pacific Coast journal, "which will shortly command the market of this country and will seek outlets abroad. These are raisins, prunes, figs, and olive oil."

"We ask," say the negro clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a memorial to the General Convention, "what is the position of the colored men in the church? Is it in accordance with the doctrines taught by the church that when men have once been admitted into the sacred ministry of the church a new restriction should be made in the spiritual and religious rights of the colored man, which would not be made in those of a white man? We ask the General Convention to give us an emphatic, unequivocal answer to this earnest and almost despairing inquiry."

California engineers have accomplished the difficult task of lifting the Feather river, a fast-flowing stream, fifty feet, and carrying it for more than half a mile in an artificial bed at that height above its old channel. It has been accomplished in less than a year. The object was to drain the river near Oreville in order to reach the very rich gold deposits believed to exist in its bed. The promoters of the enterprise are chiefly Englishmen.

But there are some things which the Republican party should not make unanimous, and one is that the dispensing of patronage in federal offices should never be allowed to boost a faction or give prominence to prospective candidates for State position at the expense of party unity and harmony; and the contest in Carbon and Berks but illustrates the fact that there is a large faction in the Republican party in this State, led by selfish and unscrupulous men more intent upon serving the ambitions of next year than in contributing to party success this year.—*Lancaster Examiner, Rep.*

A Russian paper has given some interesting statistics of prices paid to Russian authors by publishers. According to it, Turgeneff sold the copyright of his works shortly before his death to M. Glasunoff, for £9,000; Gogol's works were sold for £6,000, Pushkin's for £1,750, and Kriloff's fables for £700. Cheap editions, says this authority, of many of the most popular authors are being issued, and 10,000 copies of the works of M. Gleb Uspenski, a popular writer, were sold in a single year. The best prices are paid by publishers for popular educational books; thus, £5,000 was paid by a St. Petersburg firm for the copyright of a book on arithmetic.

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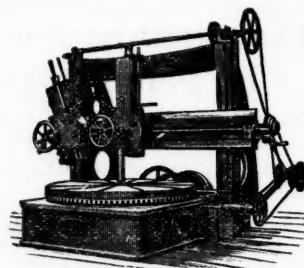
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LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST

CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS ON INTEREST, AND INSURES LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.

Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall.

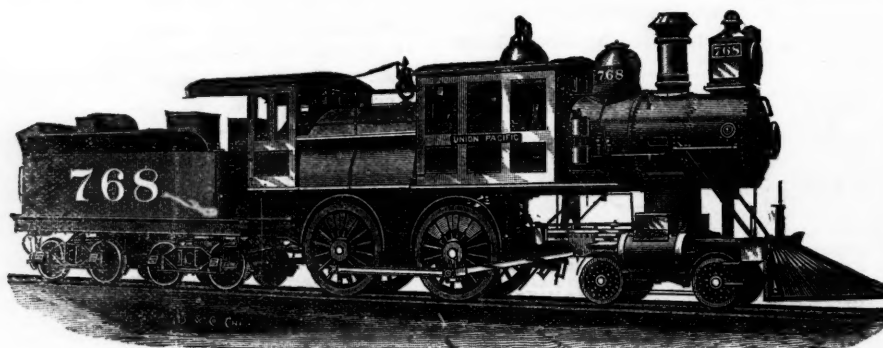
Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.

Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.

Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris,  
George Taber,  
H. H. Burroughs,  
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William Massey,  
Benjamin W. Richards,  
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